# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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**The People's Press,**

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## PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

THE SICKNESS IN THE 11TH REGIMENT.—Last week we stated, upon what we deemed good authority, that the sickness in the 11th Regiment was abating. We have learned since that that was the impression a few weeks ago, but later accounts are not so favorable, and we are sorry to say that sickness and death prevail again to an alarming extent.

NURSES FOR THE SICK.—Some fourteen nurses, males and females, from this place and vicinity, left on Thursday for Manassas, well provided with hospital stores, to minister unto the sick. Mr. H. W. Fries, accompanies them to Richmond.

This is as it should be. For if relief is not speedily extended to the suffering soldiers of the 11th Regiment, a large majority of whom are now stricken down with disease in an aggravated form, we fear the mortality already great enough and apparently on the increase, will be unprecedented.

Our best wishes attend them on their mission.

☞ It was not Augustus Butner that died as stated last week, but Henry Butner, a private in Capt. Belo's company.

By letter received in this place, on Wednesday evening, we learn that Pinkney Bowles and John Cofer, also privates in Capt. Belo's company, are dead. There are also rumors of other deaths, but we could not ascertain any thing satisfactory.

The following additional deaths were reported a week ago: A Mr. Browning, of Capt. Wharton's company, and Alexander Vawter, of Wanghtowe, private in Capt. Miller's company.

Several privates in Capt. Westmoreland's and Pepper's Stokes companies, and in Capt. Reed's Guilford company, all of the 11th Reg iment, have also died, the names of whom we have not ascertained.

FORT HATTERAS.—Elsewhere in this paper, under the caption of "Important Information from Hatteras," will be found startling [illegible] and thus the criminal neglect of our coast defences, which attaches somewhere, becomes more and more apparent.

[illegible] Herald says: "The fears in relation to the safety of Washington, Beaufort, Newbern, and other towns in North Carolina, let me whisper in your ear, are well founded. They are ours by right—will be by possession in less than a month. Mark my prediction. The war will be carried into Africa now."

If the State or Confederate authorities delay longer in procuring long range guns, which are what is mostly needed for the protection of the exposed points on the coast, a much heavier responsibility will rest upon them, from which there will be no escape.

We are pleased to see the *Standard* is [illegible] to pour hot shot in the right [illegible] for this abominable neglect of our [illegible] A late number of this interesting journal says: "Hatteras can and should be re-taken. It can be done [illegible] less sacrifice or loss than many [illegible] All that is lacking is the right [illegible] of commander and the will. But if done [illegible] must be done quickly."

We learn that the excitement in the towns [illegible] on account of approach by the enemy, through Pamlico Sound, is still very great, [illegible] denunciations in unmeasured terms are heaped upon the authorities for refusing to place our coast in a more secure condition, after having been warned, time and again, by persons well acquainted with the condition of the state of affairs in that region.

Although many of the ladies and children of Newbern and other places, who had hastily retired into the interior upon the surrender of Fort Hatteras, have returned to their homes, they hold themselves in readiness again to depart at a moments warning.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.—The Mayor of Baltimore, Members of the Legislature, Hon. Henry May, and others, were arrested on Friday night last, by orders from Washington.

☞ See new advertisements.

☞ "Stokes" shall appear next week.

CONFEDERATE SENATORS.—By the Legislature W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, and George Davis, of Wilmington, have been elected Senators. The election came off on Friday last.

☞ We learn from the Raleigh papers that the Legislature will probably adjourn this week. We sincerely hope and trust it may.

### Letter from the Camp.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from a volunteer to his parents in this place, received on Wednesday evening, from which we select a few interesting items:

CAMP HARDEE, Sept. 13 1861.

"We shall leave to-morrow for a place called Thoroughfare, on the Martinsburg Railroad, about 10 miles from here, to recruit the health of the Regiment. We have sent the worst cases of the sick who were able to bear the journey, to Front Royal, about 40 miles up the Railroad, this morning, to the hospital at that place. Both places are up in the mountains, with plenty of pure water.

You have probably heard already, the health of our Regiment has been very bad, and we have lost many by death (between 40 and 50,) and there are several here yet who cannot recover. I hope the worst is over now, as there are but few new cases developing themselves, and many of those sick are improving as rapidly as can be expected. Our company (Capt. Belo's) has lost three men, Henry Butner, Pinck. Boles and John Cofer. We have one or two more who are in rather a critical state; but the others are improving.

The principal diseases are typhoid fever and measles. The exposure to which we were subjected for the few first days after the battle, and the miserable water, no doubt, contributed much towards bringing us to our present condition. We hope, however, that the place to which we are going to morrow, will have the tendency to restore us all to health and service once more. There is a large spring at our place of destination, called Spout Spring, gushing out from the side of the mountain in a stream large enough to supply the wants of a large army, the water as pure and sweet as can be. The troops at Manassas are daily supplied from this spring, the water being taken down in large tanks on the Railroad.

A great deal of the sickness and a number of the deaths have also been brought on by imprudence in diet.

We are the only Regiment now in this part of the country, all the others having been ordered on last week towards Alexandria. We had orders to go also, but of course could not obey; and it will yet be four or six weeks before we will be in a condition for the least service,—some say not before next year.

We will, in future, have better opportunities to procure things for the table than heretofore, as the country is more thickly settled. Fruits can be bought occasionally, but at pretty high prices.

We have had a very dry and dull time for the last four or five weeks, having no drills nor any thing else to do during the whole time except visiting the sick, giving their medicines, &c., &c.

Hon. L. O'B Branch has resigned the office of Quartermaster General and Paymaster General.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

We learn that Capt. W. R. Richardson, Clerk to Mr. Treasurer Courts, has been appointed Secretary to the N. C. Railroad. Salary, $1,500.

*Proclamation by the Governor of Kentucky.*—FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, and of the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects that the Confederate or Tennessee troops will be withdrawn from their soil unconditionally.

[Signed] B. MAGOFFIN.

☞ The 26th Regiment, Col. Z. B. Vance, is now at Newbern.

## LOCAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.]

On Friday evening of last week the "Yadkin Stars," a Volunteer company from Yadkin County, under the command of Capt. Speer, were met a short distance beyond Winston, by a number of our citizens, the Dixie Boys, and the Salem Brass Band, when R. L. Patterson, Esq., addressed the company in his usual felicitous manner; after which they were escorted to our hotels, where they were entertained until Saturday morning, when, after a return of thanks by Capt. Speer, in behalf of his men, to the citizens of Salem for the hospitality extended to them, they departed for their temporary destination,—High Point.

This is a fine company of able bodied men, numbering ninety-odd, we believe. And we were pleased to see Hon. R. C. Puryear and other prominent men among the citizens of Yadkin, accompanying the "Stars" to this place, which affords another striking evidence, in connection with the enthusiasm which prevailed, of the unanimity of feeling which pervades all classes in regard to the great crisis in which is involved the weal or woe of the Southern Confederacy.

SOLDIER'S RELIEF CONCERT.—The concert given on Friday evening last, by a number of ladies of the "Relief Society," in aid of the Volunteers of this county, was well attended and passed off exceedingly well. We have heard the performance spoken of in the highest terms, and much regret has been expressed that the Concert is not to be repeated.

STORM AND HAIL.—Early on Tuesday afternoon, a dark and angry looking cloud passed over our section, accompanied with violent rain and hail. Had not the violence of the storm ceased ere the hail commenced, much damage would have been done; as it was, the hail was measurably harmless.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Crews, wife of Levi Crews, was severely injured, on Sunday last, by the upsetting of the boggy in which she was riding, on her way to Map'e Springs Camp-meeting.—It happened near Mr. Frics' plantation. Mrs. Crews is now doing well.

### IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN—THE CONFEDERATE FLAG TO BE RESPECTED.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—The correspondent of the Mercury, writing from Matanzas, gives a copy of the proclamation issued by the Captain General of Cuba in virtue of a proclamation from her Majesty the Queen of Spain.—The following is an extract from the Captain General's proclamation:

"I have determined, under date of August 17th, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, and proceeding from the ports of the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag. They shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and, further, all foreign Consuls have been notified that interference on their part will not be tolerated.

### ENGLISH NEWS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The North Briton has arrived.

Lord Palmerston has been installed Warden of the Cinque Ports. In a speech on the occasion he alluded to the battle of Bull Run as evidence of the powerlessness of brave but undisciplined men against a well organized enemy.

The London Times concludes an article on American affairs by saying that the subjugation of the South was hopeless.

Russell, in his latest letter, says that the issue is narrowing down to the question of slavery abolition.

Fifteen thousand bales of cotton had been purchased in Liverpool by leading houses for shipment to America.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—News has been officially received here that a vessel under British register arrived at New Orleans with an assorted cargo, having successfully run the blockade. A portion of her cargo consisted of 2,000 muskets and 125 rifles, which our brave soldiers will turn to good account against the enemy.

Richmond Enquirer.

HEAVY GUNS.—A few days since, three 32 pounders passed through this town for Washington, and thereabouts. They look as if they could do execution should opportunity offer.

Tarboro' Southron.

## MARRIED.

In Forsyth County, on the 8th inst., by W. A. Bolejack, Esq., MR. TANDY HARRIS to MISS ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, of Stokes County.

## OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at Manassas, Va., Sept. 6th, in the 20th year of his age, HENRY F. HALL, son of John Hall. He was a member of the 4th Regiment North Carolina State Troops, and was the first of his company to fall a victim to the prevailing fever of that section of country.

Away from parents and home, with none but a brother to watch over him in his last sickness and close his eyes in death,—he breathed out his spirit into the hands of God who gave it. And the morning reveille—the word of command, and the cannon's roar, will never disturb the repose his remains now enjoy in "the grave where the soldier has laid him."

Affectionate and confiding in disposition, he won the love and esteem of all who knew him, whilst his former full connection with the church, together with recent satisfactory evidence of a renewed heart, gives assurance that his spirit has entered into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

"Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Thou by angel guards attended,
Didst to Jesus' presence go.

For the joy he set before thee,
Thou didst bear a moment's pain,
Die, to live a life of glory,
Suffer, with thy Lord to reign.

C.M.

☞ Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

## LATEST NEWS.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—The Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, has resigned, and it is understood to-day that Attorney General Benjamin will temporarily attend to the duties of the War Department.

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, at Fairfax on the 12th, says: "An action took place on the 11th, near Munsons' Hill, in which the Washington Artillery, with two Rifled cannon and two Howitzer, supported by three companies of Infantry from Kemper's Regiment of artillery and infantry, did great execution. The Federals were in strong force and were Panic stricken. They fled, leaving guns, hats, haversacks, coats, &c.

The Confederate force was 400; Federals near 4,000, no Confederate was hurt but the Federals suffered severely."

The N. Y. Herald of Friday gives a circumstantial account of the total wreck of the Privateer Sumpter on an Island near Trinidad, on the 20th August.

The Herald urgently calls on Gen. Dix to declare Martial Law throughout Maryland.

The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday reports a Naval Engagement on James River, on the 13th. The Confederate Steamer Patrick Henry dropped down the River, near Newport News for the purpose of using the Federal Vessel Savannah, a large sloop of War, and the Gun Boat Day Light, lying there, for a target to try the range of her Guns.

The Patrick Henry opened fire and the Federals replied. The Day Light advanced when she received a broadside which forced her to retreat. Advancing again she was met in like manner and again forced to retreat. The engagement lasted a half hour, when it becoming too dark the Patrick Henry retired out of James River.

FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 15.—Last night a Gun-Boat with fifteen Federals and a Howitzer, crossed from Pickens to the Navy Yard with the intention of burning the Navy Yard. The alarm was given in time to save the yard.

The Federals left, firing Grape and Canister, wounding one. They were Piloted by four marines who deserted four days since.

Our men on the Guard Boat fough bravely, killing 16.

Our loss is one missing and three slightly wounded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Mobile, Sept. 16.—The Confederate Steam-Ship Yorktown ran the Wilson three miles and then opened fire on the Blockading Squadron, but Sawyer's Gun drove her back.

The Yorktown mounts 12 broadside and two pivot Guns.

The Confederate Steamer Certis appeared this morning above Newport News.

A steamer from Norfolk made a reconnaissance and an attack upon Newport News is momentarily expected.

(SOUTHERN ACCOUNT.)

### A BRILLIANT VICTORY!

*THE CONFEDERATES AGAIN VICTORIOUS!!*

**Six Hundred Federals Slain.**

1000 WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.

The Bulletin Board of the Examiner has the following:

"The Post Master at Lewisburg writes the Post Mastmaster at Richmond as follows:—Gen. Floyd had another Battle on the 10th, when he routed the Federals, killing 600 and wounding 1000, taking some prisoners.

"A few hours after the engagement Gen. Floyd heard that a wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above him in order to surround him on this side of the river, when he fell back.

"This report is reliable as it is brought by an officer engaged in the Battle.

"The Confederates loss is one killed and eight wounded."

(NORTHERN ACCOUNT.)

CLARKSVILLE, VA., Sept. 12.

A battle was commenced at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. Gen. Rosecranz found Gen. Floyd's army five thousand strong, with sixteen field pieces entrenched in a powerful position at the top of a mountain on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were found to be inaccessible, and the front defended by heavy forts masked by the jungle.

A strong detachment of the Confederates were discovered out of camp on this [the Federal] side of the river. Shortly afterwards our scouts found themselves face to face with the pickets of a battery, and a long line of pallisades, when the battle opened fiercely.

The Confederates poured upon the Federals a terrible fire of musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualities.

Col. Settle led several companies of his Irish regiment to charge on the batteries, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg.

Col. Smith engaged the Confederates on the left, and Col. Lowe directly in front. Lowe was killed.

McMullin's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces got in the best position possible and soon silenced two of the Confederate guns, when the fire slackened at intervals.

A great and furious move was made as night approached, when the German brigade was led into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartsenff. After a furious fight of three hours, night compelled a recall of the troops. The men laid on their arms, ready to renew the contest in the morning.

Gen. Floyd fell back during the night, sinking boats and destroying the temporary bridge to the depth of the river.

The exhaustion of the Federal troops rendered pursuit impossible. Our [Federal] loss is fifteen killed and seventy wounded. The Confederate loss is unknown, as they carried off their dead and wounded, but it was certainly serious.

*Philadelphia in Danger.*—A delegation of nine or ten influential Philadelphians have been to Washington to see the President in relation to fortifying that city.—Cameron told them that he had already sent an engineer to see what could be done.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings are not of much interest. The old stay-law has been repealed, and a new one enacted, which appears in full in this paper.

In the Senate, Mr. Worth, from the Finance committee, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the defence of the State. And a resolution to provide for the North Carolina portion of the Confederate States direct taxes.

A bill to punish trading with the enemy, passed the Senate. Punishment, fine and imprisonment.

The Senate amended the bill for the defence of the State by appropriating two millions instead of one, and by providing that the Confederate States government should be appealed to before any expenditure. It then passed unanimously. And subsequently passed the Commons.

In the Commons the Revenue bill was under consideration, and the passage of the stay law as it came from the Senate.

The Fayetteville Observer says that a letter received in that place on the morning of the 12th "states that a bill to charter a railroad from Fayetteville to Florence, S. C., has passed its 2d reading. Also, that the military committee has reported in favor of a State Telegraph line from Fayetteville to Warsaw, and that it will be put up if the wire can be obtained.

Nothing else of general interest.

In the Senate, the following proceedings in relation to Senator Thomas have taken place:

WHEREAS, J. W. Thomas, a member of the Senate of N. C., has lately paid a visit to the city of New York, and whereas, it is currently reported that the said Thomas repeatedly told, while on his way there, that he had in his possession Union speeches made by himself, which would greatly facilitate his movements; and whereas, it is further currently reported that the said Thomas, while in the city of New York, purchased claims upon divers good citizens of North Carolina, and is now endeavoring to collect the same, which reports, if they be true, are giving aid and comfort to our enemies: Therefore,

*Be it Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the truth of said reports and make report thereof to the Senate, that the Senate may take such steps as to the Senators may seem meet.

*Be it further Resolved*, That the said committee shall inquire into the fact as to whether the said John W. Thomas is now or has been since his return, acting as agent for the securing or collecting of debts, for any of the citizens of New York.

*Be it further Resolved*, That the said committee shall have full power to send for persons and papers to facilitate their investigations, and have power to examine persons on oath.

On this resolution, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Barringer, Eure and Dobson to constitute the committee, who, after full investigation made the following

REPORT.

"Immediately upon the appointment of the committee Mr. Thomas proffered and has afforded us every facility for the prosecution of the inquiry, by furnishing letters, private memoranda and other papers, which show the character and object of his late visit to New York. From these sources the committee submit to the Senate the following statement of facts, which must be regarded as coming from the Senator himself.

On the 23rd of July last, Mr. Thomas left North Carolina for New York city, by way of Louisville, Ky. Neither the time nor the occasion of his visit was concealed. His original design was, in connection with Messrs. M. L. Holmes and R. J. Holmes, of Rowan county, to ertablish a commercial house in Louisville, for the purpose of furnishing such supplies to the Confederate States, by that route, as their people might need during the present war. This design was however abandoned upon reaching Louisville, and he proceeded immediatly to New York.

It is proper to remark here, before going further with this statement, that Mr. Thomas started on his trip with but $245 in cash, which was intended to bear his travelling and personal expenses. He also took with him several thousand dollars of bank stock held by various citizens of this State in the banks of New York. These stocks were intrusted to him by the holders, with directions to sell them and account for the proceeds on his return.

It was further understood that he might use the cash realised from such sale, with a view to accomplish his general object of supplying the Confederate States with such articles as he could purchase and introduce in violation of the blockade. Besides the cash and stocks above referred to, he had a check on a New York firm for about $10,000. The check was drawn by his partners in the present adventure (the Messrs. Holmes of Rowan County) for the proceeds of a sale of cotton made by the firm for them, and shipped to New York just before the declaration of war.—The Messrs. Holmes had put the amount of check in the copartnership stock of the firm between them and Mr. Thomas, and they were very anxious to get the funds out of the hands of the New York house. Mr. Thomas regrets that the above named cash, bank stock and check, constituted all the money or source of money which he had on his visit to New York.

On arriving in New York he executed his directions in reference to the sale of the bank stocks held by our citizens, so far as he could do so with advantage. Meanwhile an opportune chance presented itself to him in connection with another citizen of this State, to purchase a vessel and cargo with a view of running the blockade on our coast. Mr. Thomas embarked in this enterprise with high hopes of success, the particulars of which the committee do not deem necessary to relate.—But he denies that he put any money in the purchase of the vessel and cargo other than what he had realized from the sale of bank stock due and held by our citizens, as above stated. The scheme ultimately failed, and was utterly abandoned by him. The contract for the vessel and cargo so far as he was concerned, was cancelled. In consequence, owing to the extreme hazard of bringing it home, the money derived from the stocks, as well those owned by himself as by others, was deposited in certain banks of New York, as appears by certificates of deposit exhibited to the committee by Mr. Thomas.

With regard to the check on the New York firm above alluded to, it was presented for payment, but with every disposition on the part of the firm to meet it, they were wholly unable to do so. Their trade having been chiefly, if not entirely with the Confederate States, it has been for several months almost completely cut off, and the house was trembling on the verge of suspension. After proposing and rejecting mutually several modes of paying the debt, the gentleman composing the firm finally offered to place in the hands of Mr. Thomas, such Southern paper as they had or could procure in the city, out of which the check or debt could be paid, and the balance, if any, be accounted for to them as soon as practicable. Whereupon some $20,000 in notes and accounts on citizens of this State was transferred to Mr. Thomas, with the authority to collect the same and carry out the above agreement. He declared his innocence of any purpose to violate any known law in this transaction. He never intended, and does not now intend to harrass or oppress the debtors referred to. He sought only to secure a just debt due from the New York house to himself and the Messrs. Holmes. He will cheerfully abide the decision of our Courts, under the law of the land, on the liabilities of the parties. He denies emphatically that he is now, nor has been at any time acting as agent to collect or secure any debts due from our citizens to any persons in New York, except in the single instance and in the manner here set forth.

As to the rumor that he had made Union speeches, and carried his own Union speeches, delivered last winter, with him on his late trip, he protests that it is utterly untrue, and as far as any such allegation is meant as an imputation upon his loyalty to the Confederate States, he repels it with indignation.

Upon this statement which is uncontradicted by any evidence submitted to the committee, we are unable to discover in the purposes of the Senator from Davidson in making his late visit to the enemy's country, or in his conduct while there, anything which calls for censure or other action of the Senate; and the committee respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

(SIGNED) VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Ch'n,
M. L. EURE, } Com.
JOSEPH DOBSON,

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the report was unanimously adopted. And the following resolution introduced by Mr. Barringer, was also unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that the Senate is unable to discover any ground for imputing disloyal or censurable conduct to John W. Thomas, the Senator from Davidson, in connection with his late trip to the enemy's country."

Mr. Thomas of Jackson introduced a bill to complete the works on Deep river.

The revenue bill was explained by Mr. Worth, who introduced it, as likely to produce $1,000,000, exclusive of agricultural productions. The Senate devoted a great deal of time to this bill.

### IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS.

We stop the press to announce the following:

A gentleman in town, who left there on Thursday last, gives us these facts. Colonel Hawkins is in command—has 1,800 men and but few boats—cannot make an advance now—says he will be reinforced in two weeks and then move. He gave the inhabitants of the Island the privilege of leaving or taking the oath of allegiance to support Lincoln's Government. All but 5 or 6 have taken the oath! Old Mr. Jennett, a former representative, and several of the prominent men are among them! A Company that had been organized and offered its services to the former Governor, and which Warren Winslow rejected, has been accepted by Col. Hawkins and is now marshalled against us. Many of them thought that our Government cared nothing for them and would not protect them! Col. H. promises protection and to carry them away on his vessel, if compelled to retreat. So much for the miserable management of the Military Board.

The scouting, marauding parties have broken up the furniture, burnt the clothing, killed the poultry and fat pigs of those who would not take the oath.

Portsmouth nor Oregon was taken possession of by the enemy up to that time. This information is perfectly reliable.

*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch*, 10th.

### HYDE COUNTY—FLAG OF TRUCE.

No county on the waters accessible through Hatteras Inlet is so much exposed to the incursion and depredations of the enemy as Hyde. It is within 30 or 40 miles of the Fort—the enemy's headquarters. Indeed, Hatteras is a part of Hyde. Boats can cross at almost any time and land at any point they may choose. The wealth there will excite their thieving propensities; and the number of slaves that could be run off and sold in Cuba, would pay the entire expense of the expedition. Old Butler's heart leaps with fiendish pleasure at the prospect. A flag of truce was sent by the officer in command of the Fort to the citizens there on Friday last, informing them that they shall not be molested, if they will take the oath of allegiance to the Abolition Government, and aid, of course, the invading army in conquering the State. We have this from a citizen just from there on a hurried trip to Raleigh for aid. And aid they must have and that immediately. A regiment is absolutely indispensable for its defence. And also one, if not two Companies of Rangers, and a battery of flying artillery. The people there are making every possible means of defence. One company of volunteers is already in the field. The militia are organizing. A company of mounted men, we are informed, can be raised and the horses furnished there. Will the authorities send forces there at once? It must be done, or the county is ruined.

*Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch*, 10th.

### KENTUCKY GONE.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 11.—The House has adopted a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates to evacuate Kentucky soil, by a vote of 71 to 26. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow a resolution to be offered, ordering both the Federals and Confederates off.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 12th.—The Senate has passed the House resolutions instructing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates off Kentucky soil.

Governor Magoffin has Vetoed the Resolutions ordering him to Proclaim the Confederates off. The Resolution has been passed over the Veto.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 11.—The Senate is composed of 27 Unionists to 11 Southern Rights men, and the House of 76 Unionists to 24 Southern Rights.

The Federal flag was hoisted over the capitol to-day, by a vote in the House of 77 ayes to 20 nays.

The irritation between the Unionists and the Secession element is hourly increasing. The best informed politicians hold that the crisis has been reached, and that the neutrality phantom will give way in a few days to a hostile collision. A call for additional volunteers is urged by more decided Unionists.

*Another Traitor.*—LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Leslie Coombs has written a strong secession letter to the Syracuse Convention.


Reynold's Fine Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

## THE STAY LAW.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND THE RULES OF PLEADING THEREON.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the several Superior Courts of Law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all causes of a civil nature whatever at the common law, which may require the intervention of a jury.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be but one term of the said Superior Courts of law and equity, open and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year, which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall Term of said court, and all laws requiring the holding of the term of said courts are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all actions brought in the said superior courts of law and equity the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases where suits have already been brought and are now pending in any of the superior courts of law and equity, it shall be the duty of the said court, and it is hereby required to give the defendant or defendants further time for trial until the Fall term of 1862, when the same shall stand for trial as other suits, and in all suits which may have been heretofore brought returnable to the Fall term of 1861, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead or answer thereto for twelve months.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, except the counties of Transylvania, Clay, Mitchell and Alleghany, each of which counties shall have one court of pleas and quarter sessions every year, which shall be holden in Transylvania on the 3d Monday in August, and in Clay on the last Monday in August, and in Mitchell on the second Monday in September, and in Alleghany on the fourth Monday in October in each year, shall not have jurisdiction of any civil case in which the intervention of a jury may be necessary; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to make up a record in all civil cases now pending in the said courts of pleas and quarter sessions, and file the same, together with the original papers, with the clerks of the superior courts of law, on or before the Fall term of the superior courts of law in their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the superior courts of law to enter the said cases upon their appearance docket, and the same shall stand for trial at the said term of the said superior court as other cases now pending in said court.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same and return such executions without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a *venditioni exponas,* or *fieri facias,* at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding court which is held twelve months from the teet of such *venditioni exponas,* or *fieri facias* and that all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable in like manner.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the 17th section of the 105th chapter of the Revised Code as subjects sheriffs to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not executing and returning process be and the same is hereby repealed, as to all penalties incurred since the passage of a bill at the last regular session of the General Assembly, entitled "a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, and for the relief of the people," and as to all future penalties.

SEC. 8. That *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue from any of the courts or from any justice of the peace upon any judgment now existing, or upon an any judgment which may be hereafter obtained in any of the said courts, or before any justice of the peace.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any executions which may be in their hands issued upon judgments heretofore issued by magistrates, and to return the same together with said levies to the justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrate in said county, whose duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff, to issue a *venditioni exponas,* not returnable sooner than twelve months from the date thereof.

SEC. 10. That hereafter all civil warrants issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant & not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrants before the expiration of twelve months from the issuing of the same, provided that the defendant or defendants are residents of this State; and all executions issued by a justice of the peace shall be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon the trial of such warrant, either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding Fall term of the superior court of the county where the warrant is tried by giving security as is now provided by law, in case of appeal from justices judgments; but if the defendant or defendants make oath that he or they are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and costs then the justice shall grant the appeal without security; and return the paper with such affidavit to the next Fall term of the superior court of said county, when the defendant shall enter his plea, and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding Fall term of said court.

SEC. 11. That if any sheriff clerk or other officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in the name of the State and shall also be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. That all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments confessed to secure debts shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein, that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all debts and liabilities of the trustee (this should be *trustor*) or mortgager equally *pro rata Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sheriffs or other public officers who may make a mortgage or deed of trust to secure securities to their official bond.

SEC. 13. That there shall be but one term of the supreme court of the State, which shall be held in the city of Raleigh at the usual time for holding the summer term thereof, and all laws which require the winter term of same court to be held are hereby repealed, and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the winter term thereof.

SEC. 14. That the Morganton term of said court shall be discontinued, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court held heretofore in the town of Morganton, to transmit to the clerk of the court held in the city of Raleigh all the records, books and papers pertaining to said court, in Morganton, on or before the second Monday in June next, and it shall likewise be the duty of the clerk of the court of Morganton to expose to sale the library at Morganton, (except such books as the judges of the supreme court shall direct to be transmitted to the city of Raleigh) at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and pay the proceeds into the public treasury, after repaying the amount advanced by members of the bar in its purchase, and *provided further,* that members of the bar who have placed law books in said library for the benefit of the court, shall be permitted to withdraw them before the sale.

SEC. 15. That all matters and causes now remaining undetermined in said court at Morganton shall be docketed in the court at Raleigh, in such order as the judges shall prescribe, and shall be there heard and determined, and the clerk of said court in Morganton shall make all his reports touching all matters referred to him, to the courts in Raleigh as fully and completely as the same shall be made to the court in Morganton, and that all writs, rules, attachments and process of every kind now returnable to the term of the court to be held in Morganton in August next, shall be returned to the Supreme Court in Raleigh, to be held on the second Monday in June 1862, and every failure to comply herewith shall be punishable by amercement or attachment in the discretion of the court; and that hereafter all causes whatsoever carried into the Supreme Court by appeal, removal or otherwise from any of the Superior Courts of law or equity of the counties composing the sixth and seventh circuits shall be brought to the Supreme Court at Raleigh and that the judges of the court shall have full power and authority to make all necessary rules and orders for carrying into effect this act, and to make the clerk at Morganton proper allowances for the services herein required; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh to take charge of the records of the court at Morganton and to furnish copies thereof when required in the same manner as copies of records are furnished from the records of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

SEC. 16. That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the collection of the State or County revenue or repeal any of the existing modes of remedies provided by law for the collection of the same.

SEC. 17. That the tax fee upon justices judgments, returnable to the Superior Court, shall hereafter be the same as is now taxed in the several county courts,

SEC. 18. That the operation of the statute of limitation be and the same is hereby suspended so long as this act remains in force.

SEC. 19. That no provisions of this bill shall apply to the collection of interest on any contract already accrued or annually hereafter to accrue, except so far as the same is rendered necessary for the abolition of one term every year of the superior and supreme court.

SEC. 20. That the time of four years be extended to executors and administrators wherein to settle the estates of their executors and intestates and a further time in which to plead at the discretion of the courts, and all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this provision be and the same is hereby repealed *provided,* that executors be and they are hereby required to give security in such sum as the court may direct.

SEC. 21. That the provisions of this act extending the time of pleading shall not extend to suits against citizens of the United States or to persons who have absconded from this State.

SEC. 22. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of September, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.,
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

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From the Raleigh Register.

### CORRESPONDENCE

*His Honor, Chief Justice* PEARSON:

Having seen the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I am desirous of knowing whether I am affected by it, or would be considered a citizen as if a native.

I was born in the State of New York in 1795, and in 1820 removed to North Carolina, where I have resided ever since. I married in North Carolina; all my property is here; am an acting Justice of the Peace in Yadkin, and have been for many years, and have held offices of trust and profit under the State, and have repeatedly sworn allegiance to North Carolina. I settled here to remain permanently, and have never altered my intention of remaining. Am I required to do any act under that proclamation.

An answer will oblige,

Yours, truly,
JAS. R. DODGE.

Yadkin, N. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

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RICHMOND HILL, Aug 26, 1861.

JAMES R. DODGE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Upon the facts stated in your note of the 24th inst., my opinion is, that the act of the Congress of the Confederate States promulgated by the President does not apply to your case, for the reason, that by the act of removing to this State in 1820, with an intention of remaining here permanently and becoming a citizen of the State of North Carolina, you became one of our citizens "by election," as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if you had been born here. After that act, you no longer owed allegiance to the State of New York—the State of North Carolina was then entitled to your allegiance, as of right.

The facts stated by you—holding offices of trust and profit, being now an acting Justice of the Peace, &c.,—have an important bearing, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the intention to become a citizen of this State.

When a *foreigner,* a citizen of France, for instance, removed to the United States, although with an intention of remaining permanently and becoming a citizen, he did not become a citizen until naturalized according to the forms required by law. But when *a citizen of one of the States of the United States* removed to another of the States with a like intention, his purpose was, *ipso facto,* accomplished. There being no law requiring any particular mode of proceeding in order to his naturalization, his act of election had the legal effect of making him a citizen of the State to which he had removed. This difference results from the relation created among the several States of the United States by force of their Union. Such has been the universal understanding, and instances without number could be referred to, where citizens of other States have, by this mode of election, become citizens of North Carolina, (Chief Justice Ruffin, the late Judge Strange, Judge French, Judge Heath, occur to me) and where citizens of our State have ceased to be such and become citizens of other States, simply by the act of removing and settling there.

It follows that when the State of North Carolina withdrew from the United States and became one of the Confederate States, you, like all of her other citizens, became a citizen of the Confederate States; so, of course, you do not fall back under the description of "an alien."—Indeed, being already a citizen of this State, and as such a citizen of the Confederate States, it would be inconsistent for you *now* to make a declaration of *an intention to become* a citizen of the Confederate States.

The act of Congress was intended to apply to that description of persons, who, being citizens of States adhering to the United States, happened to be in some of the Confederate States; for a temporary purpose, without an intention of becoming citizens, and with an intention of returning; in respect to whom, it was deemed expedient to require them to leave the Confederate States, unless the condition of things induced them to change their purpose of returning to the State of which they continued to be citizens, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, which intention they are required to declare "in due form, acknowledging the authority of this government." Persons of this description having come into what is now the Confederate States, were entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, art. 4, sec. 2, "To all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," without, in fact, becoming citizens of the State in which they happened to be, not having elected to do so; and it was proper, under existing circumstances, to put them to their election, and require formal evidence of it, if they staid among us. This policy has no more application to you, who have already made your election and become a citizen of this State, than to any other citizen of any State of the Confederate States.

Yours, &c.,
R. M. PEARSON.

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FOR THE PRESS.

### Encouraging Facts.

Since June 1st, under the approval of all the Pastors of this city, we have reprinted especially for the soldiers, over 81,000 pages of each of the following appropriate Tracts: "A Voice from Heaven," "Don't put it Off," "All-sufficiency of Christ," "Self-dedication to God," "Private Devotion," "The Act of Faith," "The Sentinel" and Motives to Early Piety"—in all of these over 618,000 pages; and of the excellent tract "Come to Jesus," 17,280 copies, or 545,280 pages—making in all reprinted, 1,163,520 pages; in value $980 56 These we have got out at the price heretofore paid to the American Tract Society, N. Y.—1,500 pages for one dollar, and "Come to Jesus" for three cents a copy. Nearly all of these have been sent to the soldiers, more or less, of all the Confederate States, most of whom receive them gladly, saying, "This is the kind of reading we want, to help us fulfill the promises we made to our wives, parents, sisters, ministers and loved ones on leaving home, that we would seek God to be our guide and refuge." Such expressions I have frequently heard from a great many of the more than 7,000 soldiers with whom I have talked on personal religion.

Recently a soldier of intelligence came to me in Richmond, Va., to express his thanks for the saving influence of the Tracts he had received since being in camp. He believes they were sent to him in answer to a pious mother's prayers. He stated that before leaving home he felt but little interest in religion, but now it is his delight and comfort.

Another soldier in a Mississippi regiment writes, that the tract "Come to Jesus" has been the means of leading him to Christ since being in Virginia.

A prominent officer in one of the Regiments in Virginia writes, "I feel it my duty to say that the good influence exerted upon the minds and actions of our men by the Bibles, books and tracts you have sent us, is incalculable; and to my knowledge, they have been blessed of God in producing a spirit of religious inquiry with many of a most encouraging character. I trust you and christian friends at home will continue to supply all our soldiers with this means of grace, which is so well adapted to our spiritual wants, and can be diffused among us as perhaps no other can so effectually."

An efficient Colporteur, who has been laboring as such for many years about Charlottesville, Va., writes: "I am devoting almost my whole time to the soldiers, and especially to the hospitals, in which their is a large number of sick and wounded here, and about as many at Culpeper C. H. This is one of the best fields for usefulness, as they have so much time for reading and thought. Over half of them are well enough to read, and most of them are very thankful for religious reading.—I furnish many of them with Bibles and larger books to use while here, and tracts and smaller books to take with them when they leave. Yesterday I was conversing with quite a sick soldier, who told me he embraced religion since being in camp at Harper's Ferry, while engaged in prayer alone with his cousin. I want one thousand copies of "Come to Jesus," and a great many more of the other kinds you publish. As christians we ought to improve every means possible for doing good to the souls and bodies of these soldiers, and this is one of the most effective religious instrumentalities." This Colporteur should be kept well supplied with religious reading, to distribute in his labors of mercy and love. And there are several other points of about the same importance, all of which are calling upon us, through Chaplains and others, for religious reading.

By special donations, I have supplied $210 25 worth of Bibles and Testaments to destitute soldiers. Since my last statement, the following collections have been received and applied as directed:—Milton "Friends," 85; Rev. S. A. Stanfield, 7; Reidsville, "M. & L.," 4; Farmington Division, by S. O. Tatum, 5; Winston, by Rev. J. E. Mann, 8; Lexington, Female Tract Society, 2; Ladies at Chapel Hill, by Rev. J. B. Shearer, 24 15; Rev. Jno. Tillett, Richmond county, 19; Winder, by A. R. Thompson, 13; Salem Tract Society 125, and Salem Church collection 115 66, by Rev. S. Thos. Pfohl; Paw Creek church, near Charlotte, by Rev. R. Burwell, 24; Salisbury Female Tract Society, 16; Rocky River church, by Rev. D. A. Penick, 17; Ladies at Newbern, by Geo. Allen, 109; Rev. R. K. Heath, near Greenville, 11; the Soldier's Friend, Clemmonsville, 4; Bethesda church, Caswell county, by S. Neal, 9; Chatham county, Bear Creek church, 13 31, and Rives Chapel 11 40, by Rev. R. H. Marsh; Henderson, Miss L. Y. Speed, 6 50; Sardis and Sharon churches near Charlotte, by Mrs. John Walker, 20 Lenior county, Miss Nancy F. Miller, 3 75, and Mrs. E. J. Jarman 1, by Rev. H. Farrow Central Presbyterian Office, Richmond, Va., by Mrs. E. H. Brown, 24; Rev. N. B. Cobb, Chaplain 4th Regiment N. C. Vols., 4; "N. B.," Augusta county, Va., 5. The other donations by individuals from 10 dollars to 50 cents acknowledged by letter.

The demands for grants of Tracts to the soldiers is far beyond the means in hand to supply. While in Virginia, recently, I had calls for 300,000 pages of grants, most of which I have been able to supply by the noble efforts of a few ministers, ladies and friends. And I feel it only necessary to ask that each minister bring this subject before his congregation, to secure aid immediately by public collections, or by friends making private application. As I have to give my whole time and labor to getting out the Tracts and sending them off, and in being among the soldiers, I cannot go out collecting as in former years. I do hope none will wait for me to call on them in person. During this week I have been written to for over 200,000 pages, which we can and will supply, if we have the means furnished us. Some of these applications are from Regiments that have no Chaplains, and their wants for the gospel are of a most urgent character. What amount shall we give them?

Reader, you can perhaps help us respond liberally, and, under God, savingly, by your donation and prayers. By the great kindness of the Express Company, we can send religious reading to your husband, son, brother, neighbor and friend, without freight charges. Surely God's people and patriots will at once aid in the duty and privilege of sending the Bread of Life to our hungering soldiers while on the field of exposure and death for our protection. I do hope that many will follow the example of Messrs. Elam Sharpe & Co., of the Southern Presbyterian, Columbia, S. C., who recently sent me an order to supply 10 S. C. Regiments each with $10 worth, or 15,000 pages—in all 150,000 pages, which has been done. Let each one do what he and she can in this work of faith and love.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER,
Tract Agent.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1861.

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### A Brave Woman.

A friend has communicated to us the following particulars, showing the heroism of a lady (Mrs. Julia H. Waugh) in Johnson County, East Tennessee, which entitles her to a place among the bravest of the brave. About the 10th of August a mob of about 150 men in all, led by Johnson, Grayson, Locke, and others, commenced their depredations and insults in the County above named, near the North Carolina line, hunting down the friends of the Confederate government and forcing the weak and defenceless to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. A portion of this mob, some fifty or sixty in number, visited the house of Maj. McQueen, and demanded of his wife to know where he was. She refused, at the peril of her life, to tell them; and after a sound cursing, which they received from an old negro woman, who had no respect for Lincoln's minions, they left, and soon after visited the storehouse of Mr. William R. Waugh, who was absent at the time. Their Captain marched his men up and surrounded the house, and demanded of Mrs. Waugh all the arms and ammunition which her husband had. She told them her husband was absent, and had left her to take care of the store and defend the family. They assured her that if she would quietly surrender the arms she and the family should not be hurt. She refused to comply with the demand, and gathering an axe, placed herself in the door of the building, and told them she would split the head of the first man who attempted to enter. She had with her her stepson, about 14 years of age, armed with a double-barreled gun and pistol—her daughter, about 16, armed with a repeater and a knife, and a young man, who had volunteered to defend the building, was also armed. They could and would have killed a dozen or so of the mob if the attack had been made. They endeavored to intimidate Mrs. W., but she defied them, and taunted them with the sight of a Confederate flag which they had threatened to take from her; but she told them that before they took that flag they would have to take her, and that while they were doing that, she would be certain to have her prize in the shape of a dead tory. And there she stood, the impersonation of collected courage, defying that large, angry, and desperate crowd, until at last, cowed, chagrined, and mortified, they slowly retired, and soon afterwards disbanded. The courage and iron nerve of one woman—on other occasions tender and gentle as a child—had met and turned back from their purpose some fifty or sixty desperate men.

It was about this time that the militia of Ashe, Watauga and other Counties on the western line of this State, turned out in such large numbers to meet the Lincolnites of East Tennessee.

Mr. Waugh is, we believe, a native of North Carolina, and connected with the Waughs of Forsyth and other Counties in the north-western part of the State. His wife is a brave and glorious woman.—*Raleigh Standard.*

[Mrs. Waugh is the daughter of Green Moore, Esq., of Tennessee and is connected with the Hills of Stokes and Forsyth.—EDS. PRESS.]

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### KANSAS ROBBERS DISPERSED BY THE CHEROKEES.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times, of the 2d instant, has the following:

"We learn from Mr. Lanigan, from Fort Gibson, the truth of the report relative to the capture of the Kansas freebooters. It appears that the Kansas robbers were headed by one Dr. Taylor, who had been driven from the Cherokee country, on the Verdigris, some time ago, for selling whisky. He returned a few days since with about 50 or 60 men and commenced robbing the Cherokees of their cattle, horses, &c., when they raised a company composed of whites and Cherokees, under a white man by the name of Miller, and pursued and overtook them. The Kansians took a stand upon a mound in the prairie, when the Cherokees rushed upon them; killing 23 and taking 28 prisoners. They afterwards shot two and hung two of the prisoners, making 27 killed. As to the other prisoners, Mr. L. say she does not know what they did with them. Miller, who headed the Cherokees is represented as a very brave man.

The fight took place on the Verdigris river about 40 or 50 miles above Fort Gibson.

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## PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. REGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Pleasant Fork School House, in this county, on the 7th inst., a red "no-horn cow," about 10 years old. Any person taking up said cow, and informing me of the fact will be liberally rewarded. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received. JACOB WEISNER.

September 20, 1861. 22-3t.

## State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Augustin S. Voss and others vs. Thomas E. Voss and others. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6t-pr. adv. $5

## State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

1. S. Gibson vs. Jacob F. Shutt. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept, 20. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6w-pr.adv.$5

## State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael vs. Jacob F. Shutt. } Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20. [22-6t-adv$5] by H. C. BANNER, D. C.

## SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

### NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

## Confederate States of America.

## LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES, R. L. PATTERSON, I. G. LASH. } Commissioners.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

## North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, YADKIN COUNTY. } July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon,—the owners thereof not being residents of this State.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis R. Messick, | 89 Acres, | tax 1856, | $ 3 56 |
| J. M. Myers & others, | 61 " | " 1858, | $ 2 69 |
| Elisabeth Hampton, | 2 " | " 1859-60 | $12 48 |
| Thos. Lindley's heirs | 303 " | " 1858-59 | $11 44 |

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-16-6t-fee $5.

### A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| Helen Brewer, | John Fork, |
| Catharine Dunkins, | Mrs. Amelia Reich, |
| Miss Julia Fulk, | Miss D. Saunders, |
| " Caline Fry, | " A. D. Saunders, |
| Mrs. Frances Garkes, | " Del. Varner, |
| Miss Mandy Garrott, | Sam'l E. Whicker, |
| Lorenzo D. Lambert, | David Whicker, |
| John Livengood, Sr. | A. Wagoner. |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1861.

# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
## FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department,* and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

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Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

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march 29, 1861. 49-1y

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